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1911



The Home Nursery

IRVIN INGELS,
Proprietor

LaFayette,
Illinois

1911



24th Annual
Catalog and
Price List

Terms and Conditions

All orders must be accompanied by Money Order, Bank Draft or Personal Cheque for the full amount.

C. O. D. Orders—Customers sending us satisfactory references, goods will be shipped with privilege of examining same before accepting or paying for them. This method insures us getting our pay, if we send the right kind of stock, and insures you getting just what you ordered before paying your money.

Prices Include Packing and delivering to the Railroad or Express Companies, except on the very large Evergreens by the 100, for which actual cost will be charged.

Five will be furnished at the 10, 50 at 100 and 500 at the 1,000 rates. Stock that does not grow under proper treatment will be replaced at half catalogue price.

Making Selection of Varieties—When so desired we make selection of the different kinds of fruits or trees wanted, giving an assortment of early, medium, and late kinds. This will apply especially to Apple, Peach and Strawberry.

Order Early—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to plant, order now while our list of varieties is complete, which insures you getting the kinds you want and when you want them. Shipped in proper time for planting.

Am Anxious that all the stock I sell shall live and flourish, and that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. If they are dissatisfied in any way I wish to be informed of the fact and allowed to do justice to them and myself.

Certificate of Health—Our grounds are annually inspected by the state entomologist, and we hold a certificate from him that there is no dangerous insect or contagious disease of fruits on our premises.

Address all correspondence to,

HOME NURSERY, Irvin Ingels, Prop.
LaFayette, Illinois

What Our Home Bank Says

Janes & Co., Bankers, Lafayette, Illinois, December 8th, 1910.
To whom it may concern:

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Irvin Ingels, proprietor of the Home Nursery of this place, and have always found Mr. Ingels a man whose word could always be depended upon.

Very truly, Janes & Co.

Orion, Ill., January 22, 1910.

Dear Sir:—We have been buying from you for twenty years and have always found your trees of the best. In our first order we got two Whitney crabs that are an ornament to our lawn, and the most popular fruit on the place. We will send an order in time for spring planting. Wishing you the great success which you deserve.

I am yours truly, Mrs. James Bailey, Stock Farmer.

Popular Fruit Growing by Samuel B. Green. An authentic book treating on the practical methods of fruit growing, from planting to marketing. It covers the subject of insects and the best methods of destruction, winter protection, grafting, pruning and every other phase of interest to the practical fruit grower, including small fruits. A valuable book for only \$1.00 postpaid.

Introduction

TO those who have never done business with us or who are unacquainted, we beg to say, that this is the twenty-fourth year since the establishment of the Nursery, during which time we have tested a great many new and old varieties of both Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. And the knowledge thus gained has enabled us to make selection of kinds best suited for the Central West. The list we are growing and have to offer is the very best by actual trial, for this particular region.

Our soil being an upland prairie loam, is admirably adapted to the growing of nursery products in general. It grows trees and plants that are exceptionally free from gall and root lice, so destructive to trees as grown in the South.

The Grounds are located adjoining the village of Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois, in a section of country that is the real "Garden Spot" of the Central West. A very rich farming country.

Being on the C. R. I. & P. railroad, and near the main lines of the Santa Fe and Burlington, our shipping facilities are the very best.

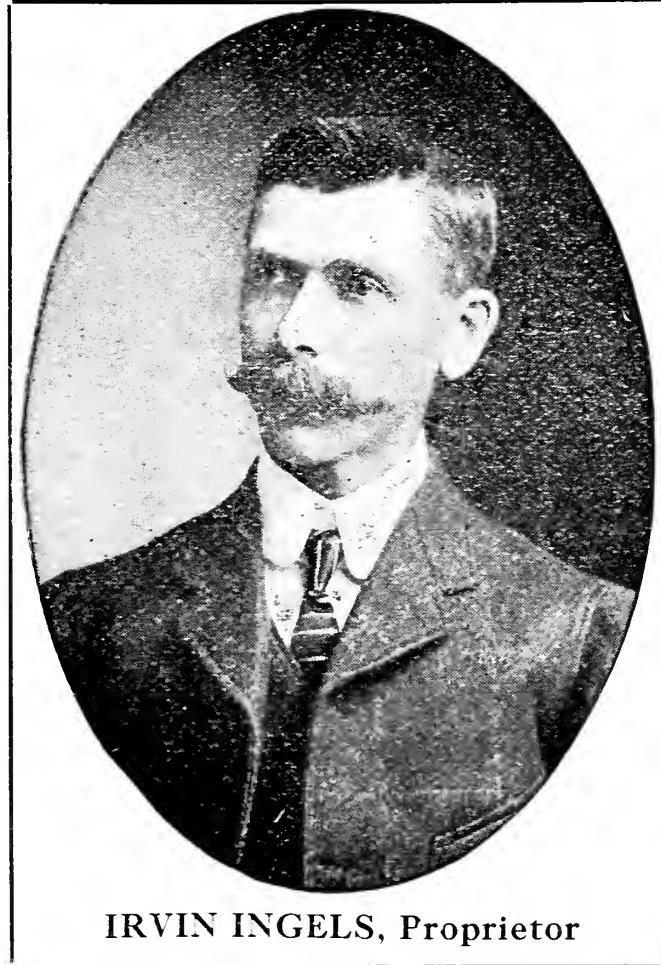
I give my personal attention to every detail of the business which places me in position to guarantee my stock true to name. Believing that the only way to build up a business is to deal honestly and send out good live stock true to label. We have customers that have bought of us for more than twenty years as the testimonials on another page will give evidence.

In dealing with us you have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been in business at this same place for nearly a quarter of a century and have an established reputation to maintain. You are dealing direct with the grower and have no middlemen or agents' profits to pay. If everything does not turn out as you expected, or as represented you know just where to find us.

Buying a tree is something like buying a watch. You would not think of buying a watch of a stranger that might come along the road with a case full of watches. You would go to some one you knew and had an established reputation for honest and square dealing. The average mortal is unable to tell a good watch from a poor one, neither can he tell one kind of an apple tree from another. You must depend on the jeweler to furnish you a watch worth the money and as represented. You also must depend entirely upon the Nurseryman to send you the kind of tree ordered. For instance, if you buy an assortment of Winter apple trees and when they come into bearing they prove to be Whitney Crabs, you would be in about the same fix if you had bought a fifty dollar watch of a stranger.

You will find our prices about half you have to pay travelling salesmen or agents. However, the first cost of the tree isn't to be compared with the satisfaction of knowing you are planting just the variety you desired or bargained for.

You hear a good deal about getting trees that are acclimated and that trees grown in your own neighborhood are preferable to ones grown elsewhere. This is good advice if your neighborhood is suitable for growing



IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

good healthy trees. If not you had better get them from a section of country where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable to the healthy growth of the tree, as the future success of the tree is largely dependent upon its having a good constitution and perfectly developed, well ripened wood.

A tree thus grown is better suited to plant anywhere than one grown under adverse conditions having a weak and sickly constitution. No tree can be acclimated in five nor fifty years; such a process can result only from long and patient development through many generations of seed reproduction.



**Block of Three Year Old Apple Trees
Home Nursery Grounds**

The Apple

The world produces no fruit that is so valuable to the people of the United States as the apple. Being produced in a great number of varieties which are adapted to the various kinds of soil and climate no section of the United States need to be without this wholesome fruit.

It begins to ripen in the early part of the summer and the late keeping varieties will last during the winter and up to the time the early ones begin to ripen, thereby having them in fresh condition the year round.

The right selection of kinds is a most important factor in determining the success or failure of an orchard. Having 76 varieties of Apples growing on my place and with an experience of a quarter of a century in orcharding I am in a position to advise as to the kinds that are the most valuable to plant in any given section of the country.

Am always glad to make selection of kinds for anyone wishing to buy trees for an orchard either for market or home use.

Apple trees usually come into bearing the third or fourth year after planting and reach full bearing in ten years. Some varieties come into bearing much earlier than others. Such kinds as the Oldenburg, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Missouri Pippin and Jonathan bear very much sooner than the Spy, Bellflower, Willow Twig or Wine Sap.

A young orchard should have thorough culture the first few years, some hoed crop may be grown between the rows with profit, this will keep the young trees in a thrifty and growing condition. In this latitude the apple has the best color and flavor. Some kinds when grown farther South become insipid.

The following list of varieties is what we have on hand and of our own growing so that we are able to give an unqualified guarantee that the trees will be true to label and we are able to deliver them to you in a good fresh condition.

Order early while our list of kinds is complete.

Standard trees 3 years old, 5 to 7 feet high, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20 per 100.

Summer Apples

Astrachan Red—Large deep crimson, sub-acid.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Streaked with red, good sized, juicy, rich, sub-acid, very productive, early bearer.

Early Harvest—Straw color, tender, juicy, fine flavor.

Red June—Medium sized, deep red, fine flavor, very early and productive, very best for eating.

Yellow Transparent—White, tender and juicy, tree comes into bearing immediately.

Fall Apples

Autumn Strawberry—Very tender and juicy, sub-acid in flavor.

Bailey Sweet—Fruit rather large, striped red; flesh tender, rich and sweet, but not juicy.

Dyer—September to November. Rather large, light yellow in color, fine grained and tender, sub-acid. This is a variety of exceptional worth.

Gravenstein—A large beautiful and highly flavored variety obtained from Germany. It is striped yellow and red; the flesh is tender and crisp. At its best in October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red. The flesh is tender and white and of superior quality.

Pound Sweet—A very large, sweet apple, rather coarse grained, but of

(Continued on next page.)



Budding Apple Trees

(Fall Apples—Continued.)
excellent flavor. The skin is a pale green and the flesh yellow.

Wealthy—Tree hardy and vigorous in growth, commencing to bear when young. Fruit is large, striped with yellow and red; the flesh is white and tender, reddish stained, and of excellent flavor.

Wolf River—A hardy and early bearing tree, with extra large and attractive fruit. In color it is light green and yellow, striped with red, with a blue bloom. The flesh is white and tender, sub-acid in flavor, and with a pleasant, fragrant odor.

Note—Directions for Planting on Page 29.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black—A large and handsome variety, crimson black when ripe, and an excellent keeper. February to April. The flesh is yellow and juicy, and of delightful flavor.

Ben Davis—One of the best known commercial varieties, prized highly for its large size and long-keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh is white and juicy.

Dominie—The fruit is of medium size; skin light yellow, striped with red; flesh is white, tender and juicy. Extra fine quality.

Golden Russett—A rich, juicy apple, crisp and good. Skin a dull russett.

Grimes Golden Pippin—A yellow apple of good size and excellent quality. Flesh is tender and rich and of decided spicy flavor.

Jonathan—A medium sized apple; the skin is almost entirely covered with red, the flesh is white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid. The quality is excellent.

Milam—Medium sized, dull red when ripe, it is of the very best quality keeps well and holds its fine flavor until late spring.

Minkler—A large apple, with greenish yellow skin, striped with red. Trees of this variety bear well and the fruit is of excellent quality.

Missouri Pippin—Medium sized, bright red, flesh white and firm, aro-

matic. This is an extremely early bearer, fruit keeps until April.

Northern Spy—A large and very juicy apple of delightful flavor. A very popular variety generally. Rich sub-acid.

Northwestern Greening—A very hardy variety; the fruit is of very large size and greenish yellow when fully ripe.

Roman Stem—A very productive variety, fruit medium sized, rich yellow with a faint bronze blush; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, rich sub-acid, excellent as a dessert apple.

Rome Beauty—Large apple covered with bright red on a pale yellow ground. Flesh tender, juicy and of extra good quality.

Salome—A strong growing variety, native of Illinois. The fruit is medium to large size, skin pale yellow, with red stripes, flesh yellow and tender and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor.

Snow or Famuse—An old and well known variety, ripens in late fall and keeps until the holidays. Fruit medium sized, striped and splashed with red; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed, extra fine flavor.

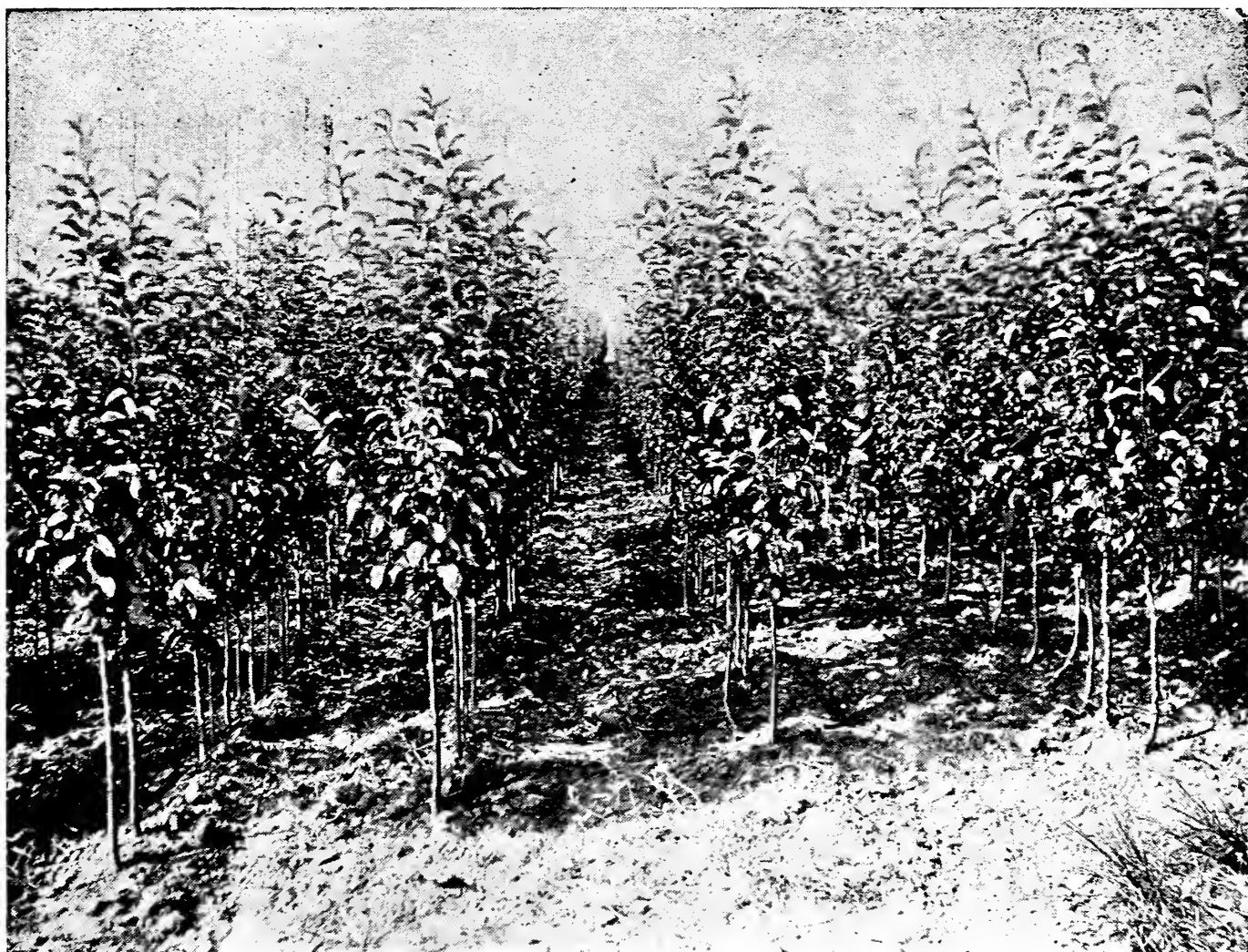
Seek-No-Farther—Medium to large in size; the skin is dull red, striped, the flesh is tender and rich, and of delightful flavor.

Willow Twig—An old variety well and favorably known; valued for its long keeping qualities. The fruit is large and striped, with a sub-acid flavor.

Winter Banana—Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden yellow with crimson blush on one side; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic, and of the highest quality.

Winesap—Well known variety and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large, skin moderately thick and very tough, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly sub-acid, quality excellent.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, often quite large, skin pale yellow with a blush, very tender when ripe, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid and of excellent quality.



View In Nursery Showing 3-year Apple Trees

Crab Apple Trees

First class 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; \$3 per 10.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, productive and valuable; best for all purposes; on account of its beautiful color it commands the highest market price.

Transcendent—This is one of the best and largest of the Siberian Crabs. The fruit is a bright yellow, striped with red, excellent for culinary; immensely productive.

Dwarf Apple Trees

Dwarf Apples come into bearing soon after planting and are valuable to plant where space is limited as they require but little room. They may be planted six to eight feet apart between the rows of standard apples to occupy the space while the standard trees are coming into bearing, after which they should be cut out.

Have only the two following kinds in stock. The Yellow Transparent seems to do the best as a dwarf.

3-year-old trees, 40c each: \$3 per 10.

Yellow Transparent—White, tender and juicy, a very popular market variety. Ripens in August, a good keeper for summer apple.

Astrachan Red—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid; ripens during July and August.

They say a pleased customer always comes back; that is why I have been coming to you for anything I have needed for the past twenty years.

Gene Malcolm, Cambridge, Ill., January 2, 1910.

Standard Pear Trees

A good many have been discouraged in planting Pears on account of the long time it took for them to come into bearing. This was true with most of the old varieties. We have kinds now that come into bearing soon after planting and are persistent bearers.

The Kieffer Pear is perhaps the most profitable variety for this section on account of its early and abundant bearing and for its good keeping qualities. When picked about the first of October and laid away in a cool cellar they will keep until the holidays.

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet, 50c each; \$4 per 10; \$35 per 100.

Bartlett—A very popular market variety, trees are abundant bearers, and bear young. Fruit is large size, rich and melting; flavor, rather musky. Ripens in September.

Kieffer—A large, handsome Pear and an excellent keeper; the trees are very hardy and begin bearing when quite young. The fruit is a

rich yellow with a reddish cheek. Its excellent flavor and handsome appearance makes it a desirable market sort.

Duchess de Angouleme—A late fall variety showy and attractive. The skin is a dull, greenish yellow; the flesh is white, very juicy and of excellent flavor.

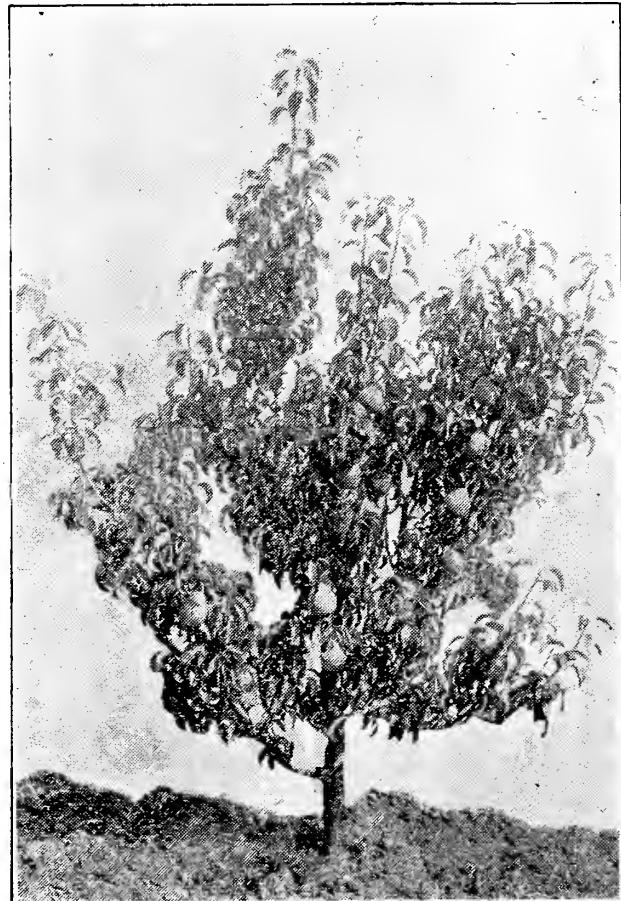
Dwarf Pears

Three-year-old first class, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Duchess—Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted. The flesh is white, juicy, buttery, melting and sweet. Ripens from October to November. See cut.

Seckel—One of the best and highest flavored Pears known. Rather small, with a rich, yellowish brown skin and white, melting flesh. Season August and September. Tree very productive.

Note.—The Dwarf Pears are valuable on account of their great bearing qualities. The dwarfing causes them to come into bearing immediately and bear annually. The dwarfing does not effect the fruit in any way, so that the fruit of any given kind would be the same on one as the other.



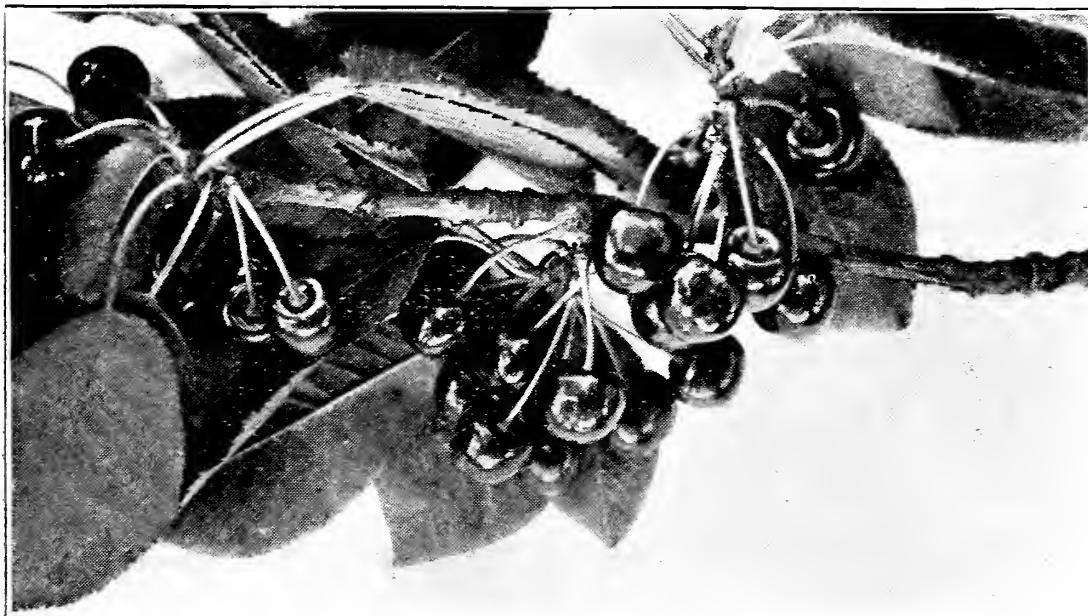
Dwarf Duchess Pear In Fruit

Lafayette, Ill., January 18, 1910.

To Mr. Irvin Ingels.

Dear Sir: The evergreens bought of you 24 years ago for windbreak for my orchard and feed yards have made a wonderful growth, and are a great benefit as well as ornament to the place. Have bought trees and plants at your nursery almost every season for the past 24 years, and take pleasure in recommending your stock and business methods.

T. D. Church, of Church & Son, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle.



Early Richmond Cherries

Cherry Trees

The Cherry is the earliest tree fruit to ripen, and being of such rich flavor is one of the most popular of our hardy fruits. It retains its excellent flavor when canned and is most refreshing either cooked or eaten as they come from the tree.

The trees begin to bear when only a few feet high and are annual bearers. For a nearby market it is one of the most profitable fruits to grow. The trees will thrive in almost any situation and can be depended upon annually to furnish an abundance of luscious fruit.

Have tested a number of kinds and offer only the best. Our trees are budded upon the Mahaleb stock, which dwarfs them to some extent, so that the trees do not grow so tall or rapid and do not sprout from the root.

First class trees 5 to 7 feet 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30 per 100.

Early Richmond—This is perhaps the most popular and valuable Cherry yet introduced. It is very prolific and bears bright red, juicy fruit, rather acid in flavor and unexcelled for cooking. Tree very hardy. Ripens about the 10th of June. See cut

English Morello—A very productive, late ripening Cherry. The

fruit is large dark purple, almost black, juicy and rich; decidedly acid.

Large Montmorency—A large and bright red, very attractive Cherry. A very pleasant acid flavor. Ripens about 10 days after the Richmond. The fruit is much sought after on account of its large size and fine flavor.



Young Apple Orchard of Twenty Acres
Rows 80 Rods Long, 32 Feet Apart



Peach Trees

The Peach is of the most easy culture and comes into bearing the earliest of any of the tree fruits we have. It requires but little room as compared with other fruitbearing trees. It is in the greatest demand of all the tree fruits. Retains its flavor when canned and makes a most excellent dried fruit.

Some have been discouraged in planting the Peach on account of having the fruit buds killed in the spring. This is being overcome now by Commercial Orchardists with using Smudge Pots to keep the temperature in the orchard above freezing during a cold snap.

However, the buds are not always killed and if you do not have the trees growing you are sure not to have any fruit. Plant the trees now and be ready for the Peach year when it comes.

First class, 5 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100; \$150 per 1,000.

Note—The following varieties are arranged in their order of ripening, which extends from June until October. Except as noted, all are freestones.

Alexander—Medium sized, skin greenish white, shaded to rich red, flesh very juicy; clingstone; ripens July first.

Greensboro—Skin beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy and of extra quality for so early a peach.

Oldmixon Free—Large, greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens last of August.

Oldmixon Cling—Same as the above only a clingstone, ripens the same time.

Champion—An early Peach; large, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy.

Crawfords' Early—A magnificent, large, yellow Peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness makes it one of the most popular varieties. Ripens first of September.

Elberta—The great market peach of the South and West. Perfectly hardy in the North and claimed by some to be the best all round peach. Fruit large and handsome, with lemon-scented flesh.

(Peaches—Continued.)
on-yellow skin, red on the sunny side. Flesh a rich yellow with pink around the very free stone; tender and juicy.

White Freestone—Medium to large; skin white with a faint tinge of pink; flesh very tender and juicy, and of the finest flavor.

Crawfords' Late—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good. Ripens about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

Salway—Large, creamy yellow, crimson red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. October.



Plum Orchard, Home Nursery Grounds
Wagon Loads of Plums are Gathered at a Time

Plum Trees

The Plum is found growing wild in almost every section of the United States. It grows in thickets along the edge of woods, on low ground and on high ground, on poor land as well as rich.

On account of its great adaptability to this country and the excellent flavor of its fruit it should find a place in every fruit garden.

There are several varieties that have recently been introduced from China and Japan that are great bearers and produce fruit of fine flavor. The following list, although not a large one, embraces the most valuable of the different classes.

For the convenience of my customers have listed them under three heads, as follows: American, or native species; Domestic, or European, and the Japanese, or those introduced from the Orient.

(Continued on next page.)

Toulon, Ill., January 21, 1910.

I have been buying nursery stock of the Home Nursery at Lafayette, Ill., for twenty years, and will say that I have always gotten good stock and a square deal.

J. H. Baker.

American or Native varieties, 5 to 7 feet, each 35c; \$3 per 10.

Desoto—The fruit is of medium size, dappled red and yellow, ripening in September, and is firm and sweet.

Wild Goose—Old and widely planted variety: light red, very early, season July 15th.

Wisconsin Red—Also called Miner, very large dark red plum; flesh solid, sweet and tender; tree an annual bearer. Begins to ripen about the first of September, and lasts for over a month.

Forest Garden—The fruit is very large, round, purplish red, mottled with yellow, juicy, sweet and rich. The tree is clean, healthy and vigorous.

Wolf—Freestone, large size, red and very productive.

Domestic or European Varieties

40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Fellemberg—(French or Italian Prune)—A fine late plum, oval in

shape, purple skinned; flesh juicy and delicious; freestone, fine for drying.

Damson—Fruit rather small; flesh juicy and tart; skin dark purple and covered with a thick blue bloom; fine for preserving; enormously productive. Ripens about October first.

Moore's Arctic—Very hardy and prolific; fruit large, purplish black; juicy and sweet.

Japan or Oriental Varieties

40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Abundance—Large lemon yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow with a decided peach flavor. Oldest and best known sort.

Burbank—Medium to large, orange yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, juicy and tender. Hardiest and most prolific of the Japs.

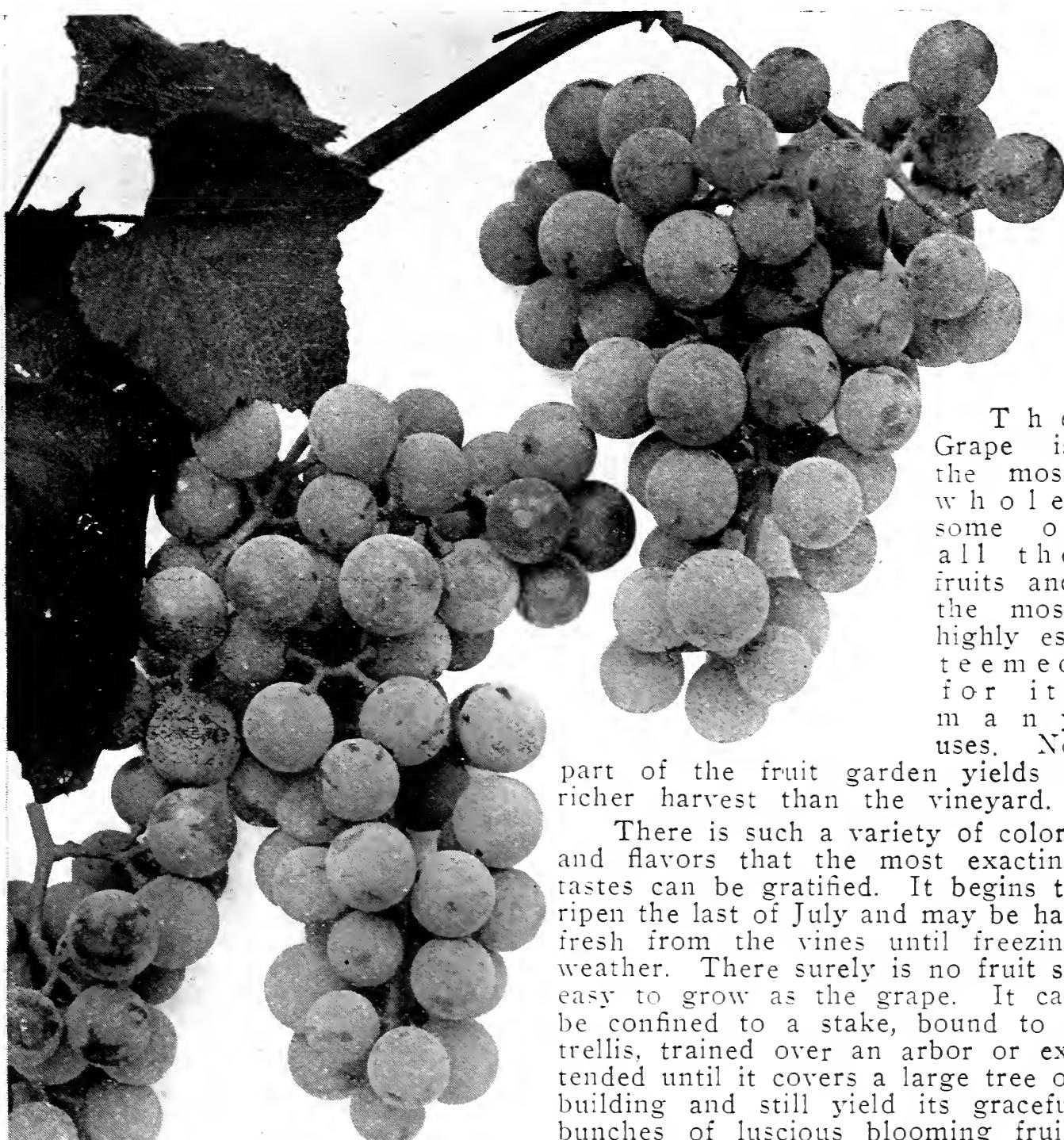
Ogon—Medium, roundish, lemon yellow with a heavy white bloom; flesh very firm with a peculiar musky almond flavor; freestone. Last of July.

Note—The Japan Plums are growing in favor each year on account of their large size and excellent flavor. The trees are extremely hardy and productive.



Photograph of Japan Plums Taken on Home Nursery Grounds

Grape Vines



Concord Grapes

the most valuable for planting in the Central West, where they will be found absolutely hardy. Farther North a light covering will suffice to insure an abundant crop.

The vines we have to offer are all two-year-old, grown from cuttings taken from bearing vines and are first class in every particular.

Moore's Diamond—(White)—The leader among the white grapes; vines similar to the Concord, and is quite hardy. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Concord—The fine old market leader, with handsome clusters of large, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$6 per 100. See cut above.

The Grape is the most wholesome of all the fruits and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard.

There is such a variety of colors and flavors that the most exacting tastes can be gratified. It begins to ripen the last of July and may be had fresh from the vines until freezing weather. There surely is no fruit so easy to grow as the grape. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building and still yield its graceful bunches of luscious blooming fruit.

The following list contains a variety of colors and flavors and is

Moore's Early—Hardy variety bearing large berries with heavy blue bloom. Valued on account of its extreme earliness. Ripens first of August: 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Agawam—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and of good quality; keeps well. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

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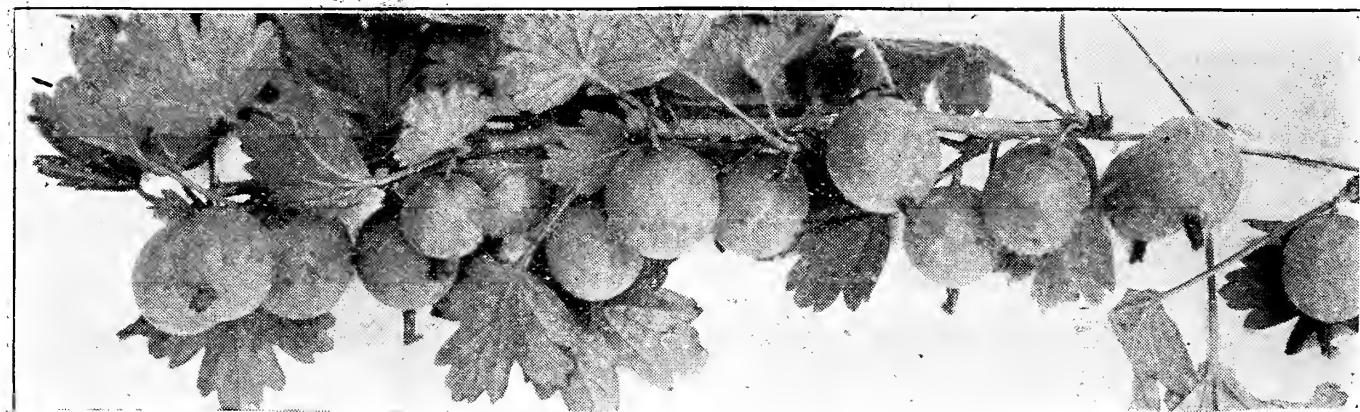
(Grapes continued.)

Niagara—(White)—A popular commercial sort. Berries and bunches are large, greenish white in color, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Pocklington—(White)—Pale green

turning when entirely ripe to a golden yellow. Sweet flavored, having a delightful aromatic odor. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Worden—(Black)—Another very desirable variety; berries and bunches large. The vines are hardy and productive. 25c each; \$2 per 10.



Downing Gooseberries

Gooseberries

Another one of our valuable native fruits and of the most easy culture. It will grow and do well in most any situation and seems to do as well in a fence corner or along the hedge as in a cultivated spot.

It is the first fruit from the garden in the spring and may be had in fresh condition from the bushes till the first of September or later.

The stock we have to offer is two years old and of bearing age.

Houghton—An American variety: clear red when fully ripe; very prolific and profitable. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$7 per 100.

Downing—Native variety; fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, juicy and fine flavored;

skin smooth. Bush very productive. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100. See cut.

Industry—English variety; berries very large, dull red, hairy; flesh rich and agreeable. Bush vigorous and a great producer. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Blackberries

Blackberries require about the same culture as Raspberries and follow them closely in time of ripening. The rows should be from 7 to 8 feet apart and the new shoots pinched off at the ends when they get about three feet high, which will give short and stocky bushes that will stand up well under a load of fruit. This, like the Raspberry, is a native fruit and readily responds to high culture. Have tested a good many different kinds and have found the Snyder to be the most valuable for the North, and the Early Harvest for the South.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest; berries medium sized, good quality, firm and attractive in appearance. A splendid market sort, 35c per 10; \$3 per 100.

Snyder—The hardiest and most popular Blackberry grown; fruit of medium large size and of fine flavor. A standard market variety. 30c per 10; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

To Mr. Irvin Ingels, Lafayette, Ill.

I have bought various kinds of trees from you during the past 20 years and more, and everything has given good satisfaction. I do not remember ever having lost a tree purchased from your nursery.

John G. Emery.

Currants

Like all other small fruits, the Currant needs a rich soil and high culture to get the best results. Grown on a poor soil and in a neglected condition, the fruit will be so acid as to be almost unfit for use, while the fruit on the same kinds grown under favorable conditions will have a mild and most refreshing flavor. On account of its long season of ripening, which extends from early in May until September, and the many ways that it may be used, it should be included in every fruit garden.

The bushes we have to offer are two years old and of bearing age.

Long Bunch Holland—One of the late varieties; bush very vigorous and hardy; clusters long; berry medium to large, bright red and good quality. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Fay's Prolific—Heavy bearer, large size, bright red. 15c each; \$1 per 10.

Ruby Castle—A very promising new currant, highly recommended by our state experiment station. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Victoria—Old and reliable sort; berries and bunches medium; fruit mild flavored; bush holds its leaves well through the season. 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5 per 100. See cut

White Grape—Bush vigorous and productive; fruit mild flavored and good quality. 15c each; \$1 per 10.

Wilder—Clusters above the medium in length, berries large, bright red, with mild and sub-acid flavor. Ripens very early.



Victoria Currants

Miscellaneous Fruits

Russian Apricots—First class trees, 4 to 5 feet. 40c each; \$3 per 10.

Quince—Extra hardy variety, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each.

Russian Mulberry—Extremely hardy, heavy bearers, 25c each; \$2 per 10.

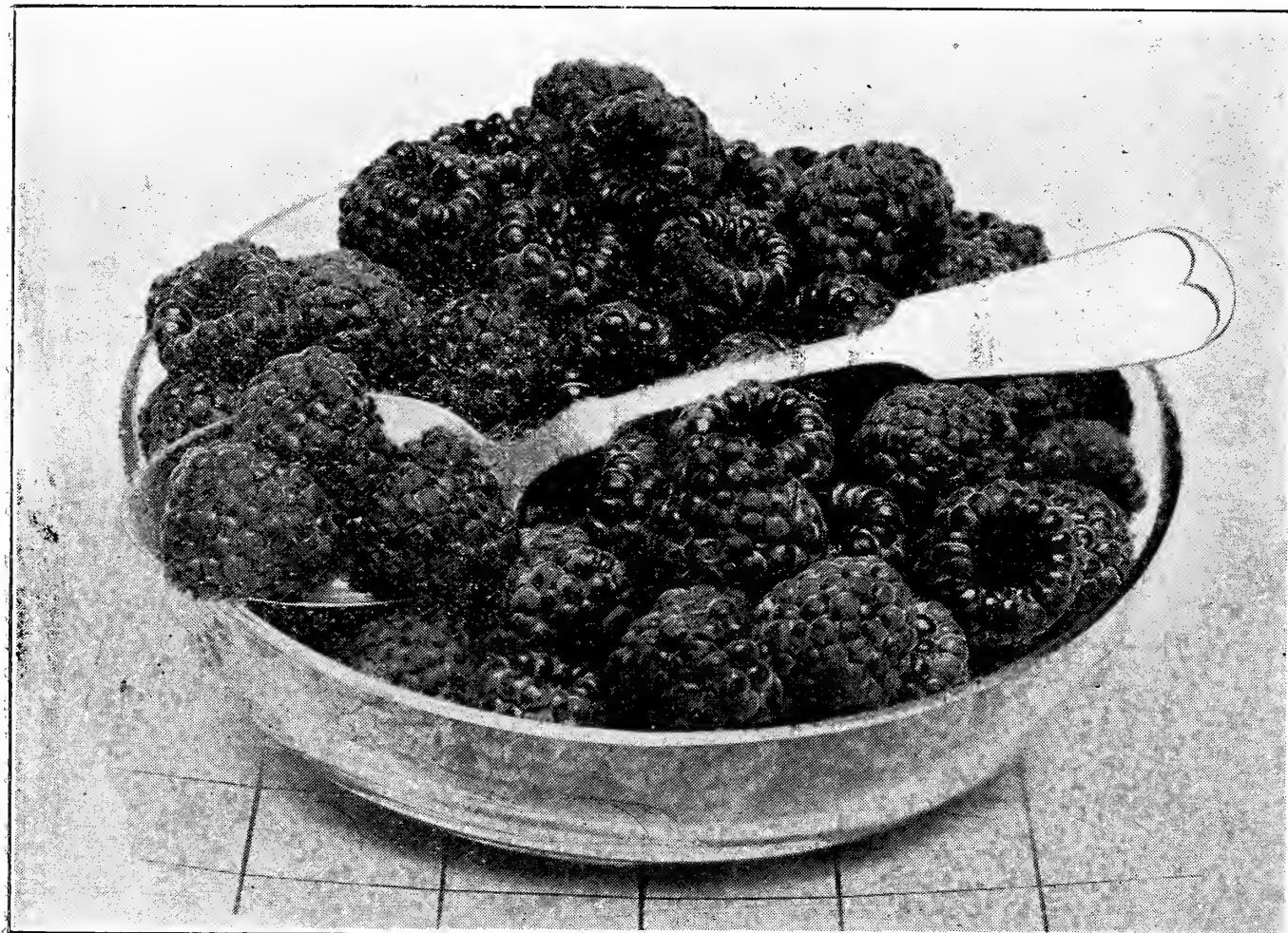
Garden Roots

Rhubarb—An early variety, fine and tender, whole roots, 15c each. \$1 per 10.

Asparagus—(Conover's Colossal)—A standard variety of large size and fine flavor, two year roots 50c for 25; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Giant Argenteuil—Stalks of mammoth size, bright, attractive color, sweet and tender. Is proving the finest and most profitable. Two-year-old roots, 60c for 25; \$2 per 100.

Order Early While the List of Varieties Is Complete



Cumberland Raspberries

Raspberries

This excellent fruit comes before the Strawberries are all gone and by planting the early and late kinds the season may be extended for three or four weeks.

Being a native fruit and found growing wild in waste places it produces bountifully when given good culture. The Blackcaps should have the ends of the new shoots pinched off when about two feet high which will produce short, stocky bushes that will not require any staking or tying up. No other pinching or trimming should be done until the following spring when the side branches should be shortened to about 18 inches.

The Red class should be planted closer in the row and the shoots thinned out in the hill to not more than a half dozen canes. All suckers and sprouts should be kept out from between the rows. Raspberries like the Blackberries, like a rich soil, and a top dressing of manure each fall will be highly beneficial.

Our stock of plants consists of "tip" plants and "transplants," or two-year plants. The tip plants are produced by burying the tips of the canes and the transplants are one years' growth from the tips, and will come into bearing immediately while the tip plants require a year longer.

Cumberland—A splendid mid-season variety that bears immense crops of handsome berries, good quality and firm enough to ship well. The vines are hardy and throw up heavy, stocky canes. Transplants, 75c per 10; \$5 per 100; \$35 per 1000. Tip-plants, 50c per 10; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000. See cut.

Ohio—A medium early variety

with large, black, glossy berries; bushes low and stocky. Have these in tip-plants only. 35c per 10, \$2.50 per 100.

Eureka—A very early variety, with large and fine flavored fruit, dark and glossy. Tip plants only, 50c per 10; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

(Continued on next page.)

(Raspberries—Continued.)

Mixed Blackcaps—This is a lot of Blackcaps that got mixed and are mostly Cumberland, Eureka and Palmer. They are just the thing for a family garden. Transplants,

50c per 10; \$4 per 100. Tip plants, 35c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Gregg—An old and well known variety. The berries are large and ripen late. 35c per 10; \$2.50 per 100; \$18 per 1000. Tip-plants only.

Red Varieties

Columbian—(Red)—The bush is a heavy, strong grower and should be given plenty of room. The fruit is a dark red, firm and of fine flavor. This is the hardiest and most valuable of the red class. Transplants, \$1 per 10; \$7 per 100. Tip-plants, 75c per 10; \$5 per 100.

Cuthbert—Large, bright scarlet crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing: hardy and productive; long season; popular as a home garden and market variety. Sucker plants, 30c per 10; \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1000.



View In Part of Home Nursery Grounds

Galva, Ill., December 29, 1909.

To Mr. Irvin Ingels.

I have been purchasing nursery stock of all kinds from you for the past twenty years or more, and all my dealings with you have been very satisfactory. Your prices are as low as the lowest and the stock is true to name. Would recommend all intending purchasers of trees and plants to patronize Home Nursery.

J. J. Corkill.

Princeville, Ill., January 3, 1910.

To Irvin Ingels, Lafayette, Ill.

Dear Sir: For over twenty years I have been a customer of your nursery, and have always secured the best of plants and shrubs from you. The Crimson Rambler Roses and Strawberry plants, especially, have been of the highest grade.

Very respectfully, Mrs. C. D. Parents.

The Most Desirable Tree to Plant Is One Grown Under Conditions Most Favorable to Its Full Development

*The Soil is Admirably Adapted to Growing All | Located In the Very Garden Spot of the Central West
Kind of Nursery Stock*



View Taken September, 1910, in Home Nursery Grounds.

This View Shows that We Have the Right Soil. Added to this, Our 25 Years Experience In Growing Trees, Insures Our Customers Getting the Best that Can Be Grown

Strawberries



This is the first berry to ripen in the spring and commands the highest price. There is no berry that

yields a greater profit per acre than Strawberries and no berry will bring greater and quicker returns. A plantation made in the spring will come into full bearing the following season. There is no fruit that has so wide a range of adaptability, it is grown with profit equally as well in the North, East, South or West, and will grow with success in any proper fertilized soil or climate.

Our soil is specially suited to the development of Strawberry plants and are much larger than are usually sent out. Our stock is cultivated entirely for the production of plants which are kept pure, carefully graded, handled and packed.

A great many of my customers leave the selection of kinds to me and I give them the very best early, medium and late kinds, which will give a succession of ripe fruit during a period of from four to six weeks.

Price, any variety, 25c per 10; 60c per 50; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Extra Early

August Luther—(Per.) Medium sized bright red, round at calyx and tapering toward the point. Mild flavored, sweet and productive.

Texas—(Per.) Medium sized, heart shape; a prolific bearer; the earliest on my list; very prolific in pollen; a good fertilizer for the imperfect kinds.

Medium Early

Crescent—(Imp.)—An old and popular variety; berries medium sized and borne in great profusion.

Bubach—(Imp.)—One of the larg-

est; berries are somewhat cockscomb or irregular in shape; color a light red; plants very vigorous with dark spreading leaves.

(Continued on next page.)

Haverland—(Imp.)—Very large, long and tapering toward each end; has the flavor of the wild strawberries; long season, very profitable.

rich low land; berries are medium to large, bright red and very rich in flavor. The plants make few runners and are well suited to the Hill system of culture.

Mid Season

Dunlap—(Per.)—This is proving to be a most valuable sort and is planted just now more than any other one kind. The berries are very large, bright red, well formed and highly flavored. The greatest market berry yet introduced. \$6 per 1000; \$50 per 10,000.

Warfield—(Imp.)—A very rich and dark red berry; an old and reliable sort.

Parker Earl—(Per.)—Does best on

Late

Brandywine—(Per.)—This is an extra large berry of remarkably fine flavor and color; has a very large bright green calyx. Valuable on account of its extreme lateness.

Gandy—(Per.)—A universally popular late kind; the richest flavor of any strawberry yet introduced.

Windsor Chief—(Imp.)—A large and handsome berry; plant dark and thrifty; requires a rich soil.

Hedge Plants

Osage Orange—1 year number one plants, 50c per 100; \$3 per 1000.

American Arbor Vitae—12 to 15 inch, \$1.50 per 10; \$8 per 100.

Norway Spruce—18 to 24 inch, \$1.75 per 10; \$12 per 100.

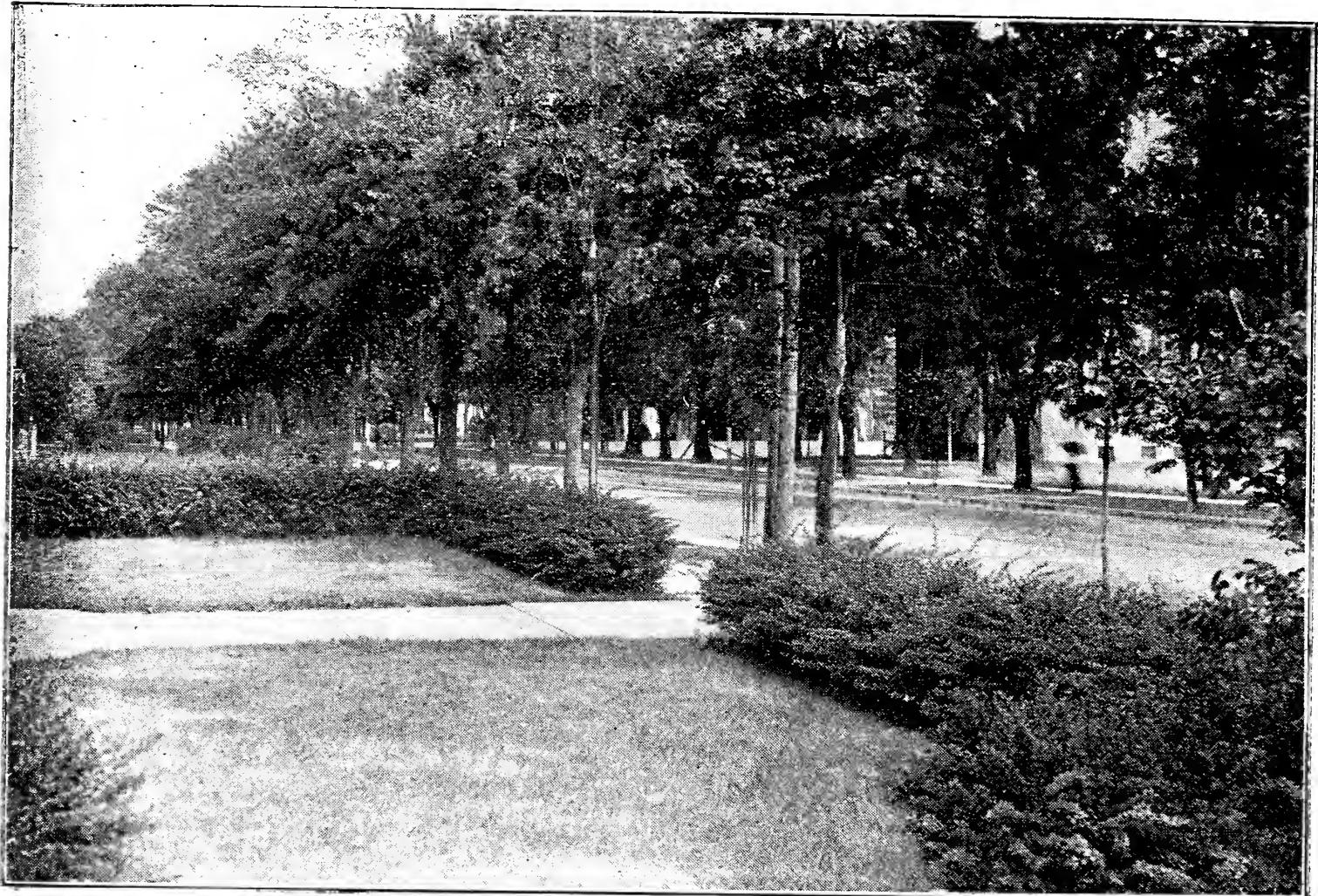
Purple-Leaved Barberry—12 to 15 inch, \$2.50 per 10; \$20 per 100.

Japanese Barberry—12 to 15 inch, \$2.50 per 10; \$20 per 100. See cut page 15.

California Privet—18 to 24 inch, \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100. See cut page 24.



Catalpa Bungii, Three Years Planted. Home Nursery Grounds
See Page 21



Lawn Bordered With Hedge of Japanese Barberry
For Description See Under Ornamental Shrubs, Page 21-22

Ornamental Department

The cultivation of Hardy Ornamental Trees and Plants has always been an important part of our business. People of the West are planting more of this class of goods than ever before. There is nothing that will add to the beauty of a place like trees, shrubs and flowers.

In high and windy situations there is nothing that will give as much protection as a grove of evergreens planted on the North and West. It gives not only actual protection but as viewed from the perspective, a look of home-likeness; a look of security and comfort.

We have growing and to offer only such varieties as are hardy in the Central West, and would be very pleased to advise what kinds to plant in beautifying any particular grounds.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Birch—(European White)—Rapid grower, fine for avenues and parks.
8 to 10 feet, 50c each; \$4 per 10.

Elm—(American White)—Makes a rapid growth, attains a large size with a spreading top; one of the grandest of our native trees.

8 to 10 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10
10 to 12 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10
12 to 14 feet, 80c each; \$6.00 per 10

Maple—(Soft or Red Maple)—Very rapid grower, makes a beautiful tree; while young should have

the leading shoots cut back each year to prevent tree from becoming too large.

5 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$1.50 per 10
10 to 12 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10
12 to 14 feet, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10
16 to 18 feet, 75c each; \$6.00 per 10

Maple—(Hard or Rock Maple)—Medium slow growth, dense shade round, spreading top, one of the most beautiful native trees.

8 to 10 feet, 50c each; \$3.50 per 10
10 to 12 feet, 75c each; \$4.50 per 10



Carolina Poplar

Poplar, Carolina—A very hardy native tree of exceedingly rapid growth; pyramidal in form with large glossy leaves.

8 to 10 feet, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10
10 to 12 feet, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10
12 to 14 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Poplar, Norway—Lately introduced from Norway; of rapid growth like the Carolina Poplar, but of more spreading habit; top thickly branched; will supersede the latter as an ornamental tree.

8 to 10 feet, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10
14 to 16 feet, 75c each; \$6.00 per 10

Poplar, Yellow—(Tulip Tree)—One of the grandest of our native

trees; of tall pyramidal growth, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip like flowers; allied to the Magnolias.

6 to 8 feet 50c; \$4 per 10.

Catalpa Speciosa—Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Our stock was grown from seed gathered from native tree near the Wabash River in Indiana, and can be depended upon to be the true hardy variety. Thousands are now being planted in the Central West. We have seedlings to offer only.

12 to 18 inches high, \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000.

Catalpa Bungei—Very dwarf growing variety introduced from Asia, which grows in a round and very dense form. We have this grafted about seven feet high on the hardy Catalpa, which makes a beautiful round-topped tree fine for ornamental grounds. See illustration on page 19. \$1.50 each.

Weeping Trees

Cut-Leaved Birch—The most popular tree of its class; tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit; silvery white bark and beautiful cut foliage. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

Camperdown Elm—Weeping variety of Scotch Elm. The branches grow horizontally and downward in strangely crooked lines, never getting much higher than where grafted, usually about 7 feet high. \$1.50 each.

Teas' Mulberry—The most perfect weeping tree grown; does well in any situation, is absolutely hardy and easily transplanted, \$1.50 each.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

There is nothing that will give the place a look of home, like blooming shrubs, planted as they should be in clumps and masses. There may be had a succession of bloom during the entire season by planting the various kinds, and many kinds will hang with high colored fruit during the winter.

Barberry, Common—Leaves bright green, branches quite thorny, which makes it valuable as a hedge, can

be trimmed in any shape, grows very dense. Specimen plants each, 25c; 12 to 15 inch, suitable size for hedging, per 100, \$15.

Barberry, Purple-Leaved—The new shoots and leaves are a reddish purple, very effective for ornamental grounds; makes a showy hedge. Specimens, 30c each; 12 to 15 inch, \$20 per 100.

Barberry, Japanese—Introduced
(Continued on next page.)

(Shrubs—Continued.)

from Japan, of dwarf, graceful habit, foliage changing to bright red in the early fall; hangs full of bright scarlet berries during the winter. Specimen plants, 25c each; 12 to 15 inch, for hedging, \$20 per 100. See cut page 15.

Note.—The Barberries are admirably adapted for ornamental hedging as well as for planting singly on the lawn. Their bright autumn foliage is followed by high colored fruit during the winter.

The Japan variety is the most graceful in habit of growth and makes a beautiful hedge without the use of shearing. The leaves color to scarlet and golden in the fall and are followed by bright red fruit that hangs on most of the winter. It is fine for planting in rows along large shruberys or along foundations of buildings.

Calycanthus—(Spicewood) — Flowers chocolate color, sweet scented, blooms nearly the entire summer. Specimen plants, 25c each.

Hardy Hydrangea—Blooms from July until frost, the finest blooming shrub for lawn or border yet introduced. Specimens, bush form,

40c each; specimens, tree form, 75c each. See cut on page 23.

Bush Honeysuckle—Blooms in early spring with beautiful pink and white flowers followed by pure white berries which hang on until late in winter. Specimen plants, 25c each.

Lilac—Old-fashioned kind; blooms profusely in early spring; very fragrant. Specimens plants each 25c.

Pyrus Japonica—(Burning bush)— Flowers bright red, one of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring. Specimen plants, each 25c.

Snowball—Favorite old fashioned shrub, great bloomer; showy white flowers. Specimen plants, each 25c.

Japan Snowball—Introduced from China. Flowers more delicate white than our Snowball. Blooms in June and is a solid mass of white. Specimen plants each 40c.

Syringea Grandiflora—(Mock Orange)—Flowers waxy white, very sweet scented; blooms in June. A tall growing, vigorous shrub, suitable for background and screens. Specimen plants, each 25c; per 10, \$2.

(Continued on next page.)

Hardy Hibiscus

Hardy Hibiscus—(Althea)—The following assortment of Hardy Hibiscus is the best that can be secured, giving a great assortment of beautiful colors. The stock we offer is all grown in tree form and makes a very attractive shrub in appearance. They commence blooming in August and continue full until freezing weather. This is one of the most attractive hardy blooming shrubs and should be more widely planted. **Price**.....Each 50c; \$3 per 10.

Varieties

Amplissima—Double; deep purplish pink with carmine center.

Boule de Feu—Very double; bright red.

Corneus Plena—Semi-double; tender rose color.

Duchess de Brabant—Very double; dark red.

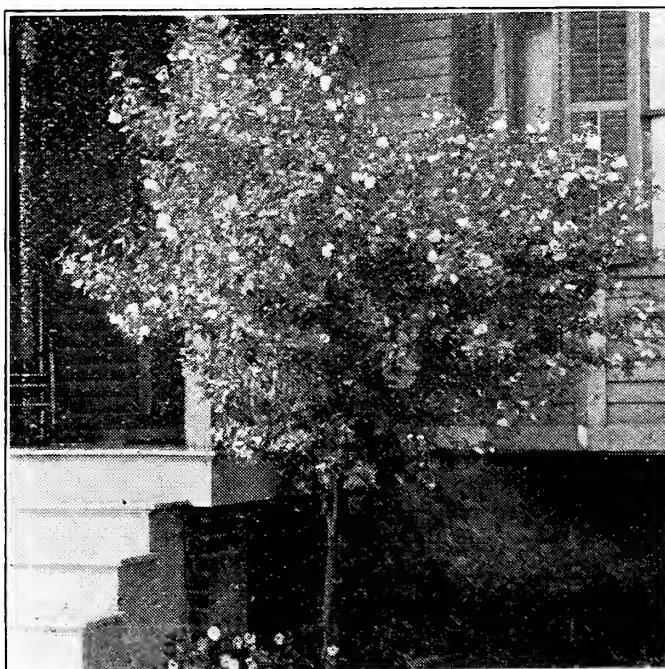
Elegantissima—Semi-double; rose white.

Totus Alba—Single; white.

Jeanne de Arc—Double; pure white.

Monstrosus—Single; large white.

Rubra Plena—Double; red.



**Hardy Hibiscus, Althea
Tree Form**

(Shrubs—continued.)

Spirea Van Houttei—(Bridal Wreath)—The grandest of the Spireas, and one of the very best of all blooming shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white; bloom in May and June. Very popular for ornamental hedging. Specimen plants, each 25c; 12 to 15 inch, for hedging, \$20 per 100. See cut.

Deutzia—(Pride of Rochester)—Produces large, double, white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer, very early. Specimen plants, 40c each.

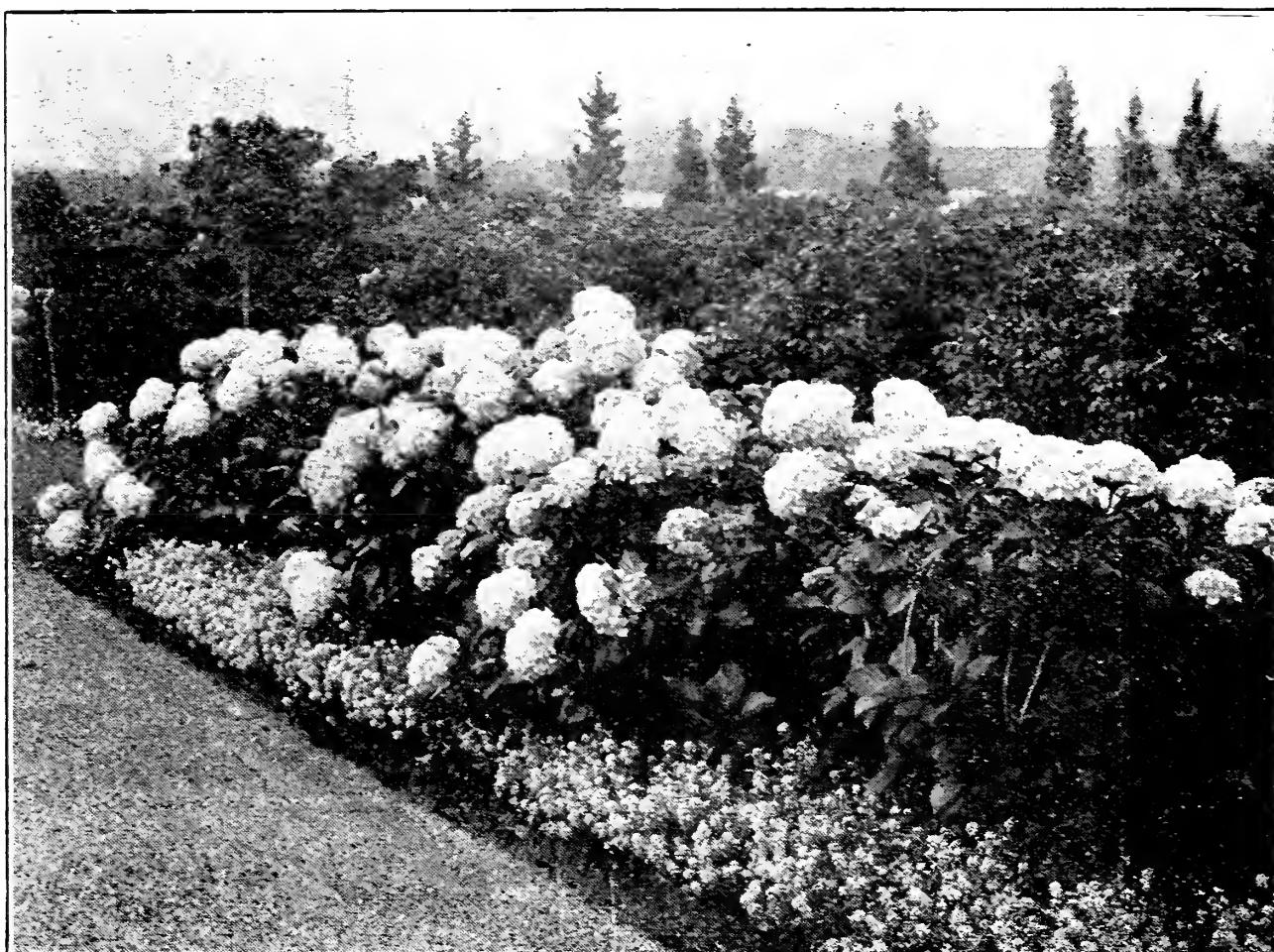
Wiegela, Rosea—Pink, blooming so full in June and July as to nearly hide the foliage, a very hardy and desirable shrub. Specimen plants, each 25c.

Flowering Almond—This is a familiar and favorite shrub, blooms full before the leaves come out; flowers very double and pink. Specimen plants each 25c.

(Continued on next page.)



Spirea Van Houttei



Hardy Hydrangea

Remember We Have No Agents, You Deal Direct

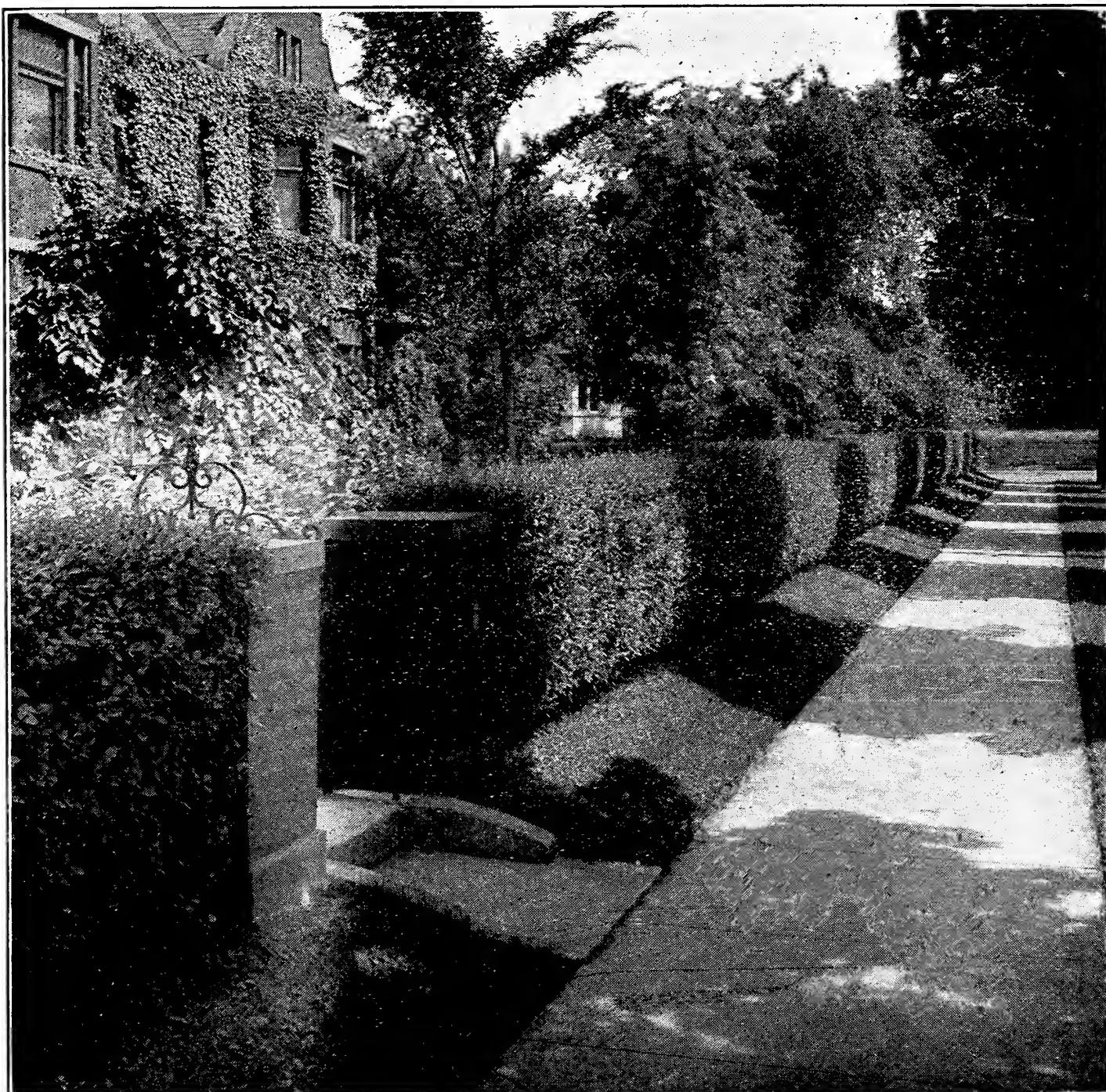
(Shrubs—Continued.)

Flowering Currant—Blooms very early and is extremely fragrant; flowers yellow; a native hardy shrub. Specimen plants, each 25c.

Privet, Polish—Introduced from Poland by the late Prof. Budd of Iowa. It has proved extremely hardy in Northern Iowa and is equal to any of the more tender kinds in

beauty and adaptability for hedging. Foliage a dark green and holds well into the winter. Highly recommended by the Iowa experiment station. 18 to 24 inch, 30c each; \$20 per 100.

Sumach—(Fern Leaved)—A showy, broad headed shrub with large, long, deeply cut, fern-like leaves, light green changing to red and yellow in the fall. Specimen plants each 40c.



Ornamental Hedge of California Privet

Privet, California—Has glossy green leaves which are held until early in the winter. Very popular for ornamental hedging; can be sheared to any desired form. 18 to 24 inch, 25c each; \$15 per 100.

Nothing Adds to Ornamental Grounds Like Privet Hedging



Small Evergreens

Hardy Vines and Creepers

In the beautifying of grounds the climbing shrubs are indispensable. They will grow where other ornamentals will find no room. For home embellishment there is nothing that adds more grace and beauty to the exterior of a house than well placed and appropriate vines. They add comfort, perfume and flowers.

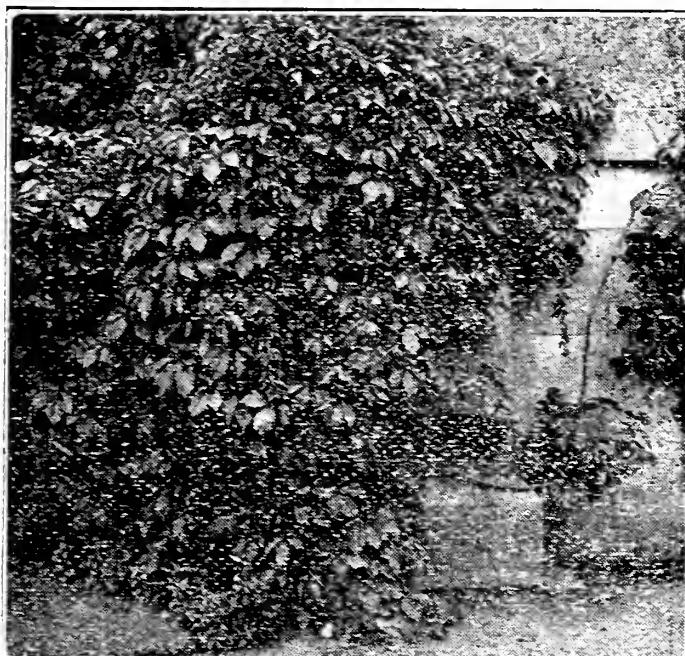
American Ivy—Excellent climber; beautiful autumn foliage. 2-year-old plants, each 25c; \$2 per 10. See cut

Boston Ivy—Leaves smaller than the American Ivy and overlap one another, forming a dense mass of green; foliage changes to crimson scarlet in the autumn. Plant a little tender while young, should be protected first winter, quite hardy when once established. 2-year vines, 50c each.

Trumpet Vine—Large, trumpet-shaped flowers; vigorous and hardy grower. Fine for covering old tree trunks. 2-year vines, each 25c.

Jackmani Clematis—Flowers when fully expanded 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance; produces a solid mass of bloom in July and blooms sparingly until frost. It is the best known Clematis. 3-year roots, each 75c.

Clematis paniculata—Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellis or arbor with handsome, clean, glossy foliage; flowers small and very highly perfumed; borne in immense sheets in September. 3-year roots, each 50c.



American Ivy on Wall

Evergreen Honeysuckle—Pure white and creamy yellow very fragrant flowers in bloom the whole season. Holds its bright green foliage until well into the winter. 2-year vines, each 50c.

Purple Wisteria—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth; flowers in large clusters, pale blue. 2-year vines, each 35c.



Crimson Rambler In Bloom

Showing Two Years Growth—Finest Hardy Climbing Rose Yet Produced

Hardy Roses

Of all the money that is spent for cut-flowers more than half goes for roses, no other flower is quite as appropriate for decorating. It is justly styled the queen of flowers.

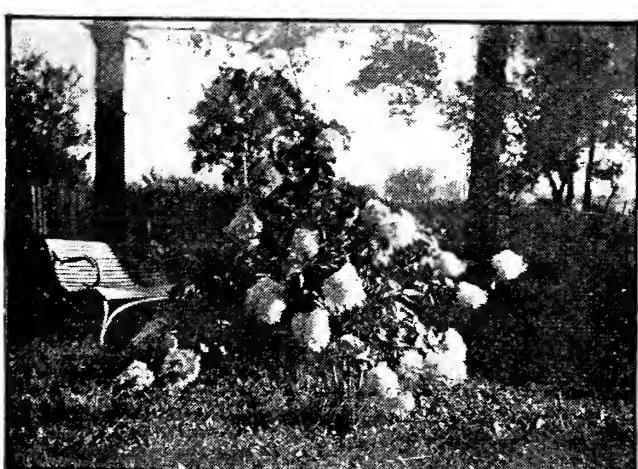
By planting a selection one can have fresh blossoms during the entire season from June until November.

When planting roses the tops should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground, which will induce a vigorous growth and an abundance of bloom.

Roses like an open and airy situation and should not be planted in the shade of buildings or under trees to get the best results.

We have made a special effort to select the very best hardy of the ever-blooming kinds and the best bloomers of the half-hardy or bedding varieties.

Price, except as noted, 2-year-old plants, 35c each; \$3 per 10.



Hardy Hydrangea—Bush Form
Home Nursery Grounds

Climbing Varieties

Crimson Rambler—Of recent introduction, proves to be extra hardy, free bloomer and rapid grower. Flowers produced in clusters of 35 to 40; color dark crimson. Each 50c.

Prairie Queen—Well known variety; bright rosey red. Each 25c.

Baltimore Belle—Blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white. Each 25c.

Seven Sisters—Flowers in clusters, all shades from red to white. Each 25c.

Dorothy Perkins—Flowers in clus-

ters of 25 to 30 of a beautiful shell-pink. A rapid climber.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as above only the blossoms are white.

Trier—Large clusters of creamy white flowers, semi-double; very hardy.

Lady Gay—A new and valuable variety with remarkable vigor. Flow-



General Jacqueminot

ers of a delicate cerise-pink, very desirable for covering banks and terraces.

American Pillar—Extremely heavy dark green foliage and very valuable for covering walls and trellises. 50c.

Hybred Perpetual Varieties

Strong two year olds, Price, 35c each, \$3 per 10.

F. K. Druschki—(Snow Queen)—Very large, beautiful pure white.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Large, brilliant crimson. See cut.

Paul Neyron—Largest everblooming rose known, deep rose color.

Cos de Alps—Pure white, perpetual bloomer.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, pointed buds, very fragrant.

P. C. de Rohan—Dark crimson changing to maroon.

Ulrich Bruner—Brilliant cherry crimson, very strong grower.

Clio—Flesh color, shading to rose in the centre, large and fine form.

Vicks Caprice—Striped distinctly marked with white and carmine.

Chas. LeFebre—Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, large.

Prince Arthur—Rich crimson, free-blooming.

Mad. C. Wood—Very bright rich cherry-red, constant bloomer.

Hybred Teas—(Half Hardy)

Strong 2 year old plants, each 50c, \$4 per 10.

Meteor—Rich velvety crimson constant bloomer, splendid bedder.

Etoile de France—Very large velvety crimson, centre vivid cerise.

Clothilda Supert—White with carmine center, constant bloomer.

Wm. R. Smith—Creamy-white with shading of pink, vigorous grower.

Baby Rambler—Dark crimson blooms continually, very dwarf.

White Cochet—White, sometimes tinged with blush, beautiful buds.

Pink Cochet—Deep rosey pink, long stems, valuable for cutting.

June Varieties

Those blooming in June only, each 25c. \$2 per ten.

Persian Yellow—Double bright yellow, a fine early variety.

Mad. Plantier—Very double pure white, extremely hardy.



**Hybred Perpetual Rose
F. K. Druschki or Snow Queen**



View of Grounds In Winter

Evergreens

The growing of evergreens has been a specialty with me ever since beginning business over a quarter of a century ago. The kinds offered are the most valuable and hardy for the Central West. The larger sizes have been two and three times transplanted and have a splendid root system.

The main reason so many fail with Evergreens is that they do not use proper care in transplanting. The roots are very small and should never be exposed to sun and wind any longer than is absolutely necessary, as the least amount of drying will kill them.

Any of the larger sizes can be furnished with a ball of dirt so as to insure them living, for which a small additional charge will be made.

In buying Evergreens it is very important that the roots be kept in a moist condition while out of the ground. In getting your trees of me you are insured of getting them fresh dug and carefully packed.

		Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
American Arbor Vitea	.....	12 to 15 inch,	\$.25	\$1.50	\$ 8.00
" "	.....	18 " 24 "	.35	2.00	12.00
" "	.....	3 " 4 feet,	.50	4.00	
" "	.....	5 " 6 "	.75	6.50	50.00
Arbor Vitea Pyramidalis	.....	3 " 4 "	.50	4.00	Roots with
" "	.....	4 " 5 "	.75	6.50	ball of dirt
" "	.....	5 " 6 "	1.00		
Balsam Fir	.....	8 " 10 inch,	.10	.75	
Irish Juniper	.....	3 " 4 feet,	.60	5.00	Roots with
" "	.....	4 " 5 "	.80	7.00	ball of dirt
Red Cedar	.....	4 " 5 "	.75		With ball of dirt
Pine Austrian	.....	10 " 12 inch,	.10	.75	
" Ponderosa (Heavy Pine)	12 "	15 "	.15	1.00	
" Banksiana (Jack Pinkey)	18 "	24 "	.20	1.50	
" "	2 "	3 feet,	.30	2.50	
" Scotch	1 1/2 "	2 "	.20	1.50	10.00
" "	3 "	4 "	.40	3.50	25.00

	Height		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Pine Scotch.....	4 "	5 "	.60	5.00	
" "	5 "	6 "	.75	6.50	
" White.....	12 "	15 inches	.25	2.00	16.00
Spruce; Colorado Blue.....	10 "	12 "	.25	2.00	
" Black Hills.....	12 "	15 "	.30	2.50	
" " "	18 "	24 "	.40	3.00	
" Norway (Light).....	18 "	24 "	.20	1.75	12.00
" " (Stocky)	18 "	24 "	.30	2.00	15.00
" " "	2 "	3 feet	.40	3.00	20.00

Note—We are very pleased to call attention to the above extensive list of evergreens. Could of course furnish other kinds and sizes but the above represents what we have on our grounds and you can be assured of getting stock that is fresh dug and carefully packed.

American Arbor Vitae—The Arbor Vitae is well adapted for ornamental hedging or for windbreaks. It is a native tree, perfectly hardy and a rapid grower. It grows to a height of from 40 to 50 feet. In Canada and along the lakes it is known as White Cedar, and is cut for railroad ties and telegraph poles. For hedging set 12 to 16 inches apart, wind-breaks 3 to 4 feet in rows.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—The Pyramidal is of upright, compact growth similar to the Irish Juniper, very valuable for ornamental planting.

Scotch Pine—The Scotch Pine is one of the most rapid growing,

hardy evergreens we have, with stout, erect shoots and silvery foliage. Easily transplanted and most valuable for windbreaks as well as for ornamental planting.

Norway Spruce—The Norway Spruce is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. This is the big tree of Norway and is widely planted for ornament and for shelter-belts. Very easy to transplant.

Irish Juniper—The Irish Juniper is very erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green, and very compact making a splendid column; much used in cemeteries.

Directions for Planting

When you receive trees, unpack them at once and, if the roots seem dried out, place them in water until they are somewhat revived. I personally oversee the selecting and packing of all trees that are shipped from Home Nursery and unless there is an unusual delay in transit, the stock will reach you in excellent condition, as I believe in plenty of packing.

Do not leave the roots exposed to the air for a moment when it can be avoided; cover them with an old piece of carpet, thoroughly saturated with water, or bury in the ground till you are ready to plant. Cut back the roots to live, fresh wood, and prune the branches so as to about "balance" root and top.

Dig the hole large enough to take in the roots without "cramping" or doubling them. First scatter a few inches of mellow soil over the bottom of the hole, then place the tree so that it will stand a little deeper, when the hole is filled, than it grew in the nursery row.

Hold the tree upright and fill in around the roots with fine, mellow soil, and pack it firmly as you shovel it in; **do not allow any air spaces around the roots**, as this will retard growth.

If the weather is dry, water freely at the roots, but do not wet the surface, as the soil will bake hard and the tree will suffer.

Fill up the hole, working it down firmly with the feet, and leave a little mound so that water will not stand there after rains. Until the trees get well rooted, it is well either to stake them up or to go around after each storm and straighten them up; otherwise they will soon take root and grow in a leaning position.



Peony, *Festiva Maxima*

Peonies

The list of Peonies we have to offer we have secured by selecting the most promising of the old as well as those of recent introduction. It contains the very cream of the large list of kinds on the market.

There is no flower so easy to cultivate as the Peony. When once planted it continues to grow and bloom every year without the least of attention. With the different varieties the time of blooming ranges over a period of several weeks and with the various colors makes it a most valuable ornament to any grounds.

To get the best results they should be planted in October, however, they will grow and bloom the first year if planted in the spring.

Except as noted, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10, for good strong clumps.

Varieties

Mon. Crousse—Large, double, snow white.

Queen Victoria—Double, white, free bloomer, blossoms keep well.

Mathilde de Roseneck—Double, lilac-rose, late variety.

Boulanger—Light rose shading to soft heliotrope.

Jules Calot—Full double bright pink, shading to white.

Model of Perfection—Light pink, marked and shading shining rose.

Mme. Galle—Delicate seashell-pink without any shading.

Festiva Maxima—Large, double, pure white, a most valuable sort. See cut.

Cythere—Lemon white, satin finish.

M. Dupont—Ivory white, carmine center, 50c each.

Felix Crousse—Brilliant flame red, valuable, 50c each.

Tenuifolia—Double scarlet; foliage fern-like; extremely early.

ORDER SHEET PLEASE USE THIS SHEET IN ORDERING PLANTS No. _____

HOW TO ORDER

HOW TO ORDER Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing Postal Money Order or Bank Draft on New York, and mail all to me enclosed in envelope. By this method you save half the money you would have to pay agents for trees. I have filled orders in this way for years, and am well known all through the country. You can learn of my responsibility through any commercial agency or through any of the bankers whose names I list, by permission, as reference.

State Positively how I am to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. Station and your post office.

**HOME NURSERY, IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor
LaFayette, Illinois**

Name _____ P. O. Order - \$ _____

Postoffice _____ Draft - - - \$ _____

County _____ Cash - - - \$ _____

State _____ Total - - - \$ _____

Be sure to give name of Express Office if desired by Express, or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post Office Address.

Express Office _____ Freight Station _____

Express Co. _____ Railroad _____

My Guarantee While I exercise the greatest care to have my stock genuine and reliable, I agree to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that my replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

No Charge for Boxing at Catalogue Prices Except as Noted

Please write below the names and addresses of your friends who are interested in, and buyers of TREES, PLANTS, ETC

Distances for Planting

	Rows apart	Apart in rows					
Apple	30 feet	20 feet	Blackberry	8 feet	2	feet	
Pear	16 feet	12 feet	Gooseberry	6 feet	4	feet	
Plum	20 feet	16 feet	Currant	6 feet	4	feet	
Peach	16 feet	10 feet	Strawberry	3 feet	2	feet	
Grape	7 feet	6 feet	Asparagus	3½ feet	2	feet	
Raspberry	7 feet	3 feet					

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

Testimonials

Galva, Ill., December 29, 1909.

Dear Sir:—I have been purchasing nursery stock of all kinds from you for the past twenty years or more, and all dealings with you have been very satisfactory. Your prices are as low as the lowest, and the stock is true to name. Would recommend all intending purchasers of trees and plants to patronize Home Nursery.

J. J. Corkill.

Galesburg, Ill., December 30, 1909.

Dear Sir:—I have purchased stock of the Home Nursery at different times during the last twenty years, and have found the varieties all that could be desired. I take great pleasure in recommending this nursery to prospective buyers. I am, Respectfully, Burton F. Nance.

La Fayette, Ill., January 21, 1910.

“Things are what they seem”—when they come from the Home Nursery. My twenty-two years' experience with Home Nursery stock has been satisfactory. I gladly recommend Mr. Ingels to those desiring a square deal.

F. F. Quinn, Breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

Toulon, Ill., January 22, 1910.

Dear Sir:—Have dealt more or less with the Home Nursery for over twenty years and have found the stock purchased satisfactory, and the firm reliable and trustworthy. J. C. Atherton, Retired Farmer.

Toulon, Ill., January 20, 1910.

Dear Sir:—I have been a customer of the Home Nursery, conducted by Irvin Ingels, La Fayette, Ill., for the last twenty years, and I always found him a straight-forward business man and very obliging in all his dealings with me. The stock has been first-class at all times, and invariably true to label.

W. L. Hulsizer, Owner and Dealer in Farm Lands.

You May Write to These Banks About Me

Financial References By Permission.

Kewanee, Ill.

Savings Bank.
Union National Bank.
Kewanee National Bank.
First National Bank.

Toulon, Ill.

Toulon State Bank.
Burge, Dewey & Gould, Bankers.

Galva, Ill.

L. M. Yocom & Co., Bankers.
First National Bank.
Galva State Bank.

Wyoming, Ill.

Scott & Wrigley, Bankers.

Princeville, Ill.

Auten & Auten, Bankers.

Established
1887
230 Acres

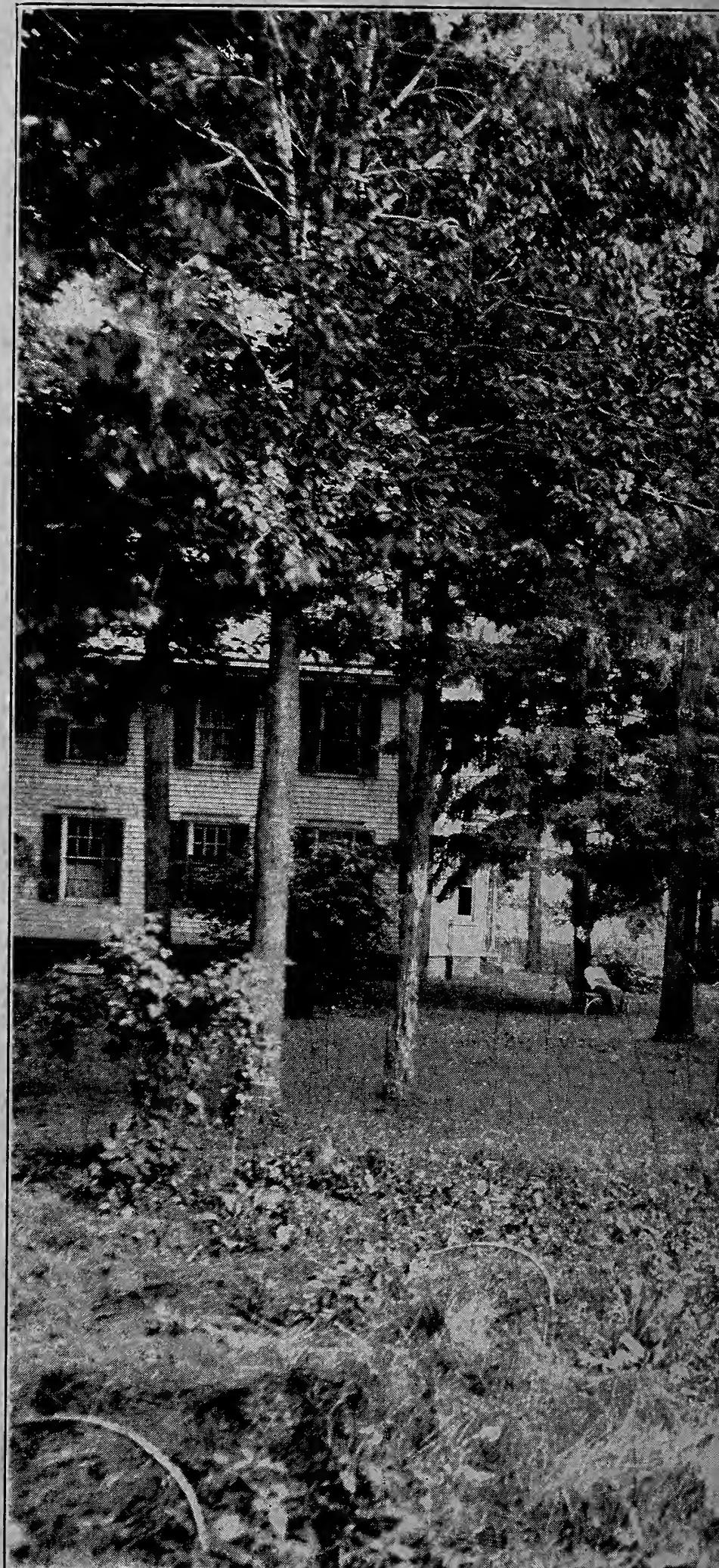


Specialties:
Hardy Fruit
and
Ornamental
Trees
for the
Central West



20 Acres
Devoted Entirely to
Small Fruits

No Agents



Ingle's Residence